

a 5903. 70e

T H E
SYMPTOMS, NATURE, CAUSES,
AND

C U R E
OF THE
F E B R I C U L A,
OR
LITTLE FEVER:

COMMONLY CALLED

The NERVOUS or HYSTERIC Fever;
the *Fever* on the SPIRITS; VAPOURS,
HYPO, or SPLEEN.

BY
Sir RICHARD MANNINGHAM, *Knt.*
M.D. F.R.S. and of the College of Physicians,
LONDON.

FEBRIUM omnium Acti Auctor existit.

HIPPOCRATES, *Art. de Aer.*

NATURA, dum in PERSPIRANDI officio est im-
pedita, incipit statim in Multis deficere.

SANCTORIUS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's-Inn.*

M DCC XLVI.

SYMPTOMS, NATURE, CAUSES

CUR E

FEBRUARY



THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF NATURE

42d
RICHARD MANNINGHAM, Esq.
M.D. &c. &c. &c.

RECEIVED
NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM
LONDON

THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF NATURE
LONDON

THE P R E F A C E.

I AM sometimes engaged in the Summer Seasons, to attend Ladies in the Country; when my Custom is, to carry with me the Observations and Experiences on Diseases, which I have collected from the most approved Physical Authors; together with such practical Observations and Successes, as I have put together in the Course of my own Practice. And I generally employ the leisure Hours, those Attendances afford me, in perusing and comparing these Collections; examining, if haply, any of my own Experiences and Successes might give me an Opportunity of serving the Public, in the Way of my Profession. And having, with no little Concern, often observed the many fatal Consequences, which I think I have observed to be likely

ces, which happen from neglecting, mistaking, and ill treating the Febricula, or little Fever, commonly called the nervous or hysteric Fever, &c. I determined, from my own repeated Observations and Experiences relating to this lurking little Fever, to exhibit, in the best Manner I could, the true Nature of this Disease; together with the Practice I have found most successful in treating it; and the rather, because I fear this Distemper has not been so generally attended to as it truly deserves, altho' it has been so often epidemical amongst us; which may perhaps, in a great measure, be owing to the Fever itself being so very obscure; and its casual Symptoms, by that Time the Physician is sent for, becoming most conspicuous and manifest.

And that the Nature of this little Fever might be shewn in the best and most rational Manner, for the Use of the young Physician, I have previously given a short Account of the Nature and Cure of a Fever universally, from its Symptoms; agreeable to our Method of knowing the Disease; which Method, I think, is most likely

P R E F A C E.

likely to improve the Practice of Physic, by rectifying, the otherwise unavoidable Errors of mere Experience; and by the same Rule, I have endeavoured to discover the true Nature of this particular little Fever; from whence I long since deduced the Method of Cure, which has proved so successful in this Disease.

The Symptoms indeed of this Febricula, or little, low, continued Fever, are often so very obscure, that the Patient, seeming neither sick nor well, and having no Marks of an evident Disease, in the Beginning, is apt to disregard this slight Disorder; till at length, more conspicuous, and very terrible Symptoms arise; and then, the Physician is sent for in the greatest Hurry, and happy for the Patient, if the Symptoms, which are now most obvious, do not, at this Time, mislead the Physician, to the Neglect of the little, latent Fever, the true Cause of those violent Symptoms.

The chief of my Practice, indeed, has been among the Female Sex, who are generally

usually of more tender and delicate Constitutions, and therefore such as are always most liable to this Sort of Fever: And I have often particularly observed, from the Neglect of this little Fever, during Pregnancy, that many Miscarriages, difficult Labours, and surprizing Accidents, soon after Delivery, have happened to these tender Women.

But tho' it must be allowed, that weak and tender Women are most liable to this Sort of Fever, yet we also know, that all Sorts of Persons are, more or less, subject to the Febricula; especially weakly, sedentary, and studious Persons; Valentinianians, and People in the Decline of Life, who are all of them apt to be greatly affected by every, the least Alteration of the Weather.

And as some Degree of an impeded Perspiration is, with us, the most common antecedent Cause of this Febricula, arising from the great Intemperature of the Air in this our Island; and the Irregularity of our Seasons, so suddenly

P R E F A C E.

vii

denly changing from one Extreme to another ; and, as it were, instantly passing through the different Mediums of hot and cold, wet and dry, it is no Wonder, that this Distemper should, in a manner, be peculiar to us, who inhabit this very variable Climate.

It is yet farther to be feared, that many Irregularities in Diet, and the Manner of Living, as also an over eager Pursuit of fatiguing Diversions, do often concur, with the Inclemency of our Air, towards the making this little Fever more fatal ; especially among the opulent Families of this great Metropolis.

In this Febricula, or little Fever, the Patients in the Beginning, I say, only feel themselves languid and uneasy, without any Marks of an evident Disease ; they have a Weariness and flying Pains about them, a Dryness of the Lips and Tongue, but little Thirst ; rather a Dislike, than a Desire of much Drink ; they often in a Day are giddy, make pale Urine, and are greatly dispirited, and

anxious, without being able to assign any Reason for it : They have tranſient Chill-
neſſes often, and the Pulse is low, quick,
and unequal : They have ſometimes cold,
clammy Sweats, Riſings in the Throat,
and the like. And on every the leaſt ſud-
den Surprize, Grief, Anger, and the
like Commotions, this little Fever ſubſiſt-
ing, thoſe, and the like Symptoms, are al-
ways increaſed, till at length come on,
through Neglect, or ill Management, Syn-
copes or intire Soundings away, Stupors,
and Death. Now, the abovementioned,
and ſuch like Symptoms, more or leſs, do
uſually accompany this little Fever ; but
none of them at firſt, perhaps, ſo trouble-
ſome, but that the Patients are able to go
about, which makes them flatter them-
ſelves, that they ſhall eaſily wear off this
ſeeming ſlight Diſorder ; while, in the
mean time, the Diſtemper gains Ground,
and more violent Symptoms come on, bor-
rowing the Shapes of other Diſeaſes.

I would not here be miſunderſtood, as
tho' every little Anxiety, Languor, un-
eaſy Feeling, and the like, muſt needs de-
termine

P R E F A C E. ix

termine the Disorder to be the Febricula : For a slight Disorder of this Kind, we all know, may be occasioned by a Multitude of little Accidents, without the Blood being any way vitiated ; and which, by very little Means, or none at all, may soon go off again. But when the Chillinesses, Anxiety, Languor, Giddiness, Dispiritedness, &c. do continue some Days, or increase with a Whiteness or Dryness of the Tongue and Lips accompanying, tho' with little or no Thirst, or rather an Aversion to much Drinking, (which makes most People think it very strange, to call this a Fever ;) when, I say, these Symptoms continue, or increase, and a low, quick, unequal Pulse be perceived to accompany these Symptoms, it is then out of all Doubt, the true Febricula ; and proceeds from a Fault in the Blood, and Animal Spirits ; and if that Fault be permanent, and these Symptoms are neglected, more violent Appearances soon arise, personating other Diseases ; and then, this little, neglected Fever, proves of very difficult and uncertain Cure, and too often becomes fatal in the End.

It

P R E F A C E.

It is by no Means an uncommon Case; thro' the Neglect of this little Fever, for the Patient to be taken with a sudden Giddiness, followed by a Syncope, or intricate Sounding away; at which Time, it is a Thousand to One, but, in the Hurry of this Accident, the Case is mistaken for an Apoplexy, or the like; and an officious Letting of Blood closes the melancholly Scene: Whereas, almost any Sort of Cordial, immediately poured down the Patient's Throat, or the applying volatile Salts and Spirits to the Nose, would soon recover them from the Fit; and then, by following the proper Practice for the Febricula, with the Application of Blisters, they might be perfectly restored; and nothing indeed is generally more fatal in this Distemper, than taking away of Blood.

And I very much suspect, that many of the sudden Deaths we so often hear of in this great City, are owing, to the fatal Neglect of the seeming slight Disorder, in the Beginning of this Febricula; for Diseases are not wont to come on Men on
- a sudden,

P R E F A C E. xi

a sudden, it generally requiring some Time to breed a Distemper : I hope, therefore, what I have shewn in the following Sheets, concerning the Nature, and Cure of this obscure Fever, may be of particular Service to Mankind ; tho' I could have wished, indeed, this Task had been performed by an abler Pen.



T H E

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 1, 1881.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE,
MAY 1, 1880.

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1881.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.

SUBJECT OF THE REPORT.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.



THE
SYMPTOMS, &c.
OF THE
FEBRICULA.



THE *Febricula*, or *little*,
low, *continued* Fever, the
Subject of our present *Dis-*
quisitions, is perfectly well
described by HIPPOCRA-
TES; and is, indeed, at all Times,
every where to be met with. Amongst
us, it has been in a Manner *epidemical*
for many Years past; and is really at-
tended with a greater *Variety* of strange
and *threatening* Symptoms, than any
other Fever whatever, even in some
Cases to the *personating* almost every
other Disease; when, at the same Time,
the Fever itself is so *obscure*, that both
the *Patient* and the *Physician* are very
liable

liable to be deceived. The Patient, in the Beginning of the *Dissemper*, seeming ing neither sick nor well, is too apt to neglect sending for Advice; till *alarmed* by more *conspicuous* Symptoms, the Physician is sent for in a great Hurry: And here, if the Physician, the young Practitioner especially, is so unhappy as to be *imposed* upon, or *mised*, as may be the Case, by any of the *casual* and more *prevalent* Symptoms, to the Neglect of this little, *obscure* Fever; the *real Cause* of these Symptoms, it too often proves of *fatal* Consequence; because *these Symptoms*, tho' so very *surprising* and *violent*, can no otherwise be relieved, than by the *direct* Practice for the *Fabricula* itself: All other Means only increase the Disorder, to the *Confusion* of the Physician, and the very *great Hazard* of the Patient's Life. I have therefore thought it an Instance of Duty to the Public to communicate what has fallen within the Verge of my Observation and Experience, with regard to this very *obscure* Fever, and its more *conspicuous* Symptoms; hoping, by this

Means,

oldail

Means, to *awaken* the Patient to a due Care of himself, by pointing out the Danger that attends his *Neglect* of this *little Fever* in the Beginning; and also to *direct* the *Attention* of the young Physician, and thereby prevent *his* being *imposed* on by the many *false* Appearances, to be met with in this *latent Illness*; besides which, it is proposed to assist him in *distinguishing* these *false* Appearances, and to furnish him with a *successful* Method of treating and curing this *little*, but too often *fatal*, Distemper.

This *Febricula*, or *little Fever*, as we hinted above, is every where to be met with, and is what all Sorts of People are liable to. And though it may take its Rise from innumerable *Antecedents*, yet, with us, it is most frequently brought on, and continued, by some Degree of an *impeded* Perspiration. Hence *Valetudinarians*, and Persons of *tender* and *delicate* Constitutions, and those in the *Decline* of Life, are principally exposed to its Attacks:

tacks: Because Persons thus *formed* and *circumstanced* are extremely subject to every Impression from the least *sudden* Alteration of Weather, so common to our very *variable* Climate; insomuch that this Distemper seems in a Manner *peculiar* to our *Island*, and has often been observed to be *epidemical* amongst us.

It is very true, and merits Attention, that *all Fevers* are attended with many *casual* and *accidental* Symptoms. It therefore behoves the Physician to be at all Times ready and accurate in *distinguishing* between the *Fever* and its Symptoms. And daily Experience also confirms, that Fevers of all Kinds do *associate* themselves with every *other* Disease, and shall often elude *that Method* of curing a Disease, which, without a Fever, has been generally found successful, which well deserves particular Notice.

But as this *Febricula* is so very *obscure*, and often attended with a *greater Variety*

of the FEBRICULA. 17

Variety of violent Symptoms than any other *Fever*, it demands our *utmost* Application and Care not to be imposed on in the *Article* of *distinguishing* between the *Fever* and its *Symptoms*. Wherefore, that we may the more *accurately* discover the *true Nature*, and point out the proper Method of treating this Disease, with its various and *casual* Symptoms; we think it expedient, in the first place, with what *Clearness* and *Brevity* we can, to speak of the *Nature* of *Fevers* in *general*, and to deduce from thence, the Method of *Practice* for the Cure of Fevers *universally*; which we are inclined to think will give us the greatest Light into the *true Nature* of the *Febricula*; and of Consequence conduct us into the best Method of treating it.

Now, to avoid Confusion, and reduce within proper Bounds the great *Variety* of Fevers to be met with among Authors, we shall enquire into the *Nature* of a *Fever* *universally* from its *Symptoms*. For after we have explained a *Fe-*

B

ver

ver in general from its Symptoms, we may then, from the diagnostic Signs of every particular Fever, discover the Nature of every particular Fever, and from their Nature fixed and assigned, the Causes of every particular Fever; and from the Discovery made of their Nature and Causes, we may see the Curableness and Incurableness of every particular Fever, as also the most direct and proper Methods of treating them; and among the rest, of this obscure Febricula, which has for many Years been very rife and fatal amongst us.

Now to this good End we shall beg Leave to take to our Assistance HIPPOCRATES, SANCTORIUS, BELLINI, and our Countryman SYDENHAM. HIPPOCRATES, *Lib. de Prisca Medicina*, plainly shews us, that it was his Opinion, that Fevers and all other Diseases take their Origin from *Second Qualities*; from whence he determines that those second Qualities are chiefly to be considered as the efficient and principal Causes of Fevers.

And in order to cure Fevers he observes,

serves; our Regard must not be merely to extinguish the Heat, with its contrary, cold Things; but we ought chiefly to direct our Intentions to destroy the predominant second Qualities, joined with this Heat: *Morbos ex Repletionem ut curat Evacuatio, sic eos, qui ex Vacuatione sunt Repletio, & in cæteris Contrarietas remedia est*, HIPPOCRATES. He therefore directs us to alter the Bile, to dilute plentifully, incide and attenuate the thick viscid Humours, or Lentor of the Blood and Humours, and to give a due Consistence to those Liquors which are too thin and fluxile; to correct the acquired predominant Acridness, and remove all Obstructions which may be occasioned by these second Qualities. And to this Opinion of HIPPOCRATES the most distinguished among the antient Physicians readily assented: And the most eminent among the Moderns, agreeable with HIPPOCRATES, *Lib. de prisc. medicin.* agree, that the Blood and Juices becoming viscid, acrid, and hot, bringing on an universal Obstruction of the Lymphatick Capillaries or Glands, as these putrified Juices happen to fall on particular Or-

gans, or Bowels, produce all those Symptoms and Appearances we meet with in Fevers, and which we find manifestly and particularly *explained* by the most *eminent* Authors who have professedly treated of Fevers.

Hence also it is agreed that the proper and adequate *Cure* of Fevers must be by proper *Evacuations*, *Dilution*, and *Medicines*, which attenuate the *viscid Blood* and *Juices*, and correct their acquired *Acridness*; bringing on the *Secretions* in due and proper Manner; and thereby reducing the Blood to its *natural Circulation*, which is Health: But to be able to apply these *general* Methods to *particular* Cases, requires *judgment* and *Experience*, and great Attention even to the *minutest* Circumstances.

The *Division* of Fevers also, left us by HIPPOCRATES, has been ever received by the most *judicious* modern *Physicians*, who have always acknowledged him the best Pattern we can copy after.

BELLINI

BELLINI (who leads us into the Knowledge of Nature, by *Experiments*, and *mechanical Reasonings* on them) in his excellent Theory of Fevers, has given us the *Distinctions* of Fevers in conformity with HIPPOCRATES, as far as was consistent with his *new Manner* of treating the Subject: And has shewn from SANCTORIUS, that this Disease often proceeds from an *Interruption* of Perspiration: He has also given us the *Affections* that are observed by common *Experience* to belong to each *particular* Division of Fevers; together with *general Propositions*, shewing in what manner the *Antecedents*, *Concomitants*, and *Consequences* of all Fevers necessarily produce *certain* Changes in the Blood, which are attended with *certain* Symptoms, and followed by *certain* inevitable Alterations of the Habit: After which, he pursues the *immediate Cause*, into all the *various* Shapes of *Existence*, as determined by its *Antecedents*; producing all the *Variety* of *Appearances* in *particular* Kinds of Fevers, illustrating the common Cause of

all Fevers, explaining the several *Affections* peculiar to every particular kind of Fever: And therein shews, that a Fever has really but one Cause, though the various Appearances of Fevers are in a manner infinite: So that having thus the Nature of a Fever universally from its Symptoms, we are enabled to discover the Nature and Cause of any particular Fever, and from thence its Cure; be the Appearance of the Symptoms ever so various and complicated,

All Fevers are either continual, or intermittent. This Distinction includes all Kinds of Fevers that can possibly happen. As to essential and symptomatic Fevers, though the former are in themselves a Disease, and come not after any other Disease, whereby they subsist; yet, the symptomatical or secondary Fevers, although they do subsist by another Disease, are nevertheless of the same Origin and Production with other Fevers: They also depend upon a *Piscidity* or *Leisor* in the Blood; so

that *symptomatical*, or *secondary* Fevers are to be comprehended under the same *Genus*, as the others.

WE say then, with BELLINI, there can be no *Fever* without some *Fault* in the *Blood*; and by *Blood* we mean whatever naturally flows through the *Arteries* and *Veins*; and a *Fault* in the *Blood* is the *certain Condition*, without which no *Fever* can subsist; and constitutes the very *Nature* and *Essence* of a *Fever*: And in every *Fever* the *Pulse* deviates from its *natural State*, and is indeed the *pathognomonic* or *characteristic* Sign, which is common to every *Fever*; directing us to know that there is a *Fever*, and what a *Fever* is in general: And this, or that *Fault* in the *Blood*, determines the *Fever* to be of this or that *Kind*. A *Fever*, therefore, is nothing else but a *vitiated Blood*, with respect to its *Quantity*, *Motion*, or *Quality*; and the *Antecedents* to a *Fever* may vitiate the *Blood* in these *Particulars*, but its *Concomitants* and *Consequences* necessarily depend upon its *vitiated Qualities*,

24 SYMPTOMS, &c.

lities, agreeable to what HIPPOCRATES has long since taught us in his *Book de Prisc. Medicin.*

The Blood cannot be *vitiated*, unless it be vitiated in its *Motion, Quantity, or Quality*; these are the several Ways by which it is *vitiated*, and with every one of these, the *Pulse* is disordered. So that there can be no Fever without some *Fault* in the *Motion, Quantity, or Quality* of the Blood; in *some or all* of these together. And there are only *two Ways* of *vitiating* the Blood, that is, either in its *Principles*, or the *Qualities* thence resulting: And from these *two Properties* of the Blood the whole *Doctrine* of Fevers might be fully made out.

The Blood's *Quantity* indeed can never be increased to a *Pletthora*, for above twenty-four Hours, while the *Fluidity* of the Blood is *natural* and *unchanged*: For the *Animal Oeconomy* teaches us, that the *Quantity* of the *Secretions* is, as the *Velocity* of the Blood, and the *Velocity* of the Blood is always as its *Fluidity*:

idity: Therefore the *Quantity* of the Blood cannot be increased, while the Blood remains *natural* and *unchanged*. This is a *Proposition* of the greatest Use for *understanding* and *curing Diseases*, and deserves to be duly attended.

A *Viscidit*y or *Lentor* induced into the Blood, is the *allowed immediate Cause* of all Fevers which exceed twenty-four Hours: And from the different Degree of this *Viscidit*y, all Fevers are to be accounted for: And probably, a very *few Kinds* of Fevers may comprehend all that *seeming Infinity* of Fevers to be met with among Authors, even up to the *Plague* itself: The Reason is, that they differ only in the *Degree* of *Lentor quoad magis & minus*.

Every Fever we know, is either *continued* or *intermitting*; and the *continued* is either *simple*, *periodical*, or *erratic*; but the *intermitting*, only *periodical* or *erratic*: And all *Kinds* of Fevers whatever come out under this *easy, perspicuous, and necessary Distinction*.

A *Fever*, then, is a *præternatural Motion*

tion of the Blood accompanied with Heat, hurting several *Functions* of the Body; and has for its *immediate Cause* a certain Viscidity or Lensor induced into the Blood; and this Lensor differing in Degrees of Coherence, and Times of Solution, produces all these various Symptoms which we meet with in Fevers; as a *disordered Pulse*; greater or less Heat; sudden Weakness; a Lassitude or great Feebleness over all the Body; Coldness in the extreme Parts, except the Brain; Pain in the Bones; remarkable Thirst; the Tongue dry or white, rough or black; Difficulty of Breathing; the Breath very hot; Deliriums, and the like: All which Symptoms and Appearances arise from one and the same Cause, differently diversified; as we find very particularly and manifestly made out by BELLINI, and other learned Authors, who have laboured this Subject.

SANCTORIUS has fully informed us, how a Fever may be produced from an impeded Transpiration, by settling the Proportions of Secretions in the 5th, 6th, 21st,

21st, 59th, and 60th *Apborisms* of the first *Section* of his *Statistical Medicine*: And it is agreed by all Physicians, that *Perspiration*, when we catch Cold, is not free as in a *natural State*, but more or less interrupted: And a great deal of the *Liquor* commonly separated that Way, being detained in the *Mass* of *Blood*, will proportionably increase its Bulk, and fill the *Vessels*, and by that Means become the *Source* of all those *Symptoms* that are observed in a *Fever*: And indeed, a *Lentor* induced into the *Blood*, from taking Cold, gives Rise most frequently to *Fevers*; and those of the worst Sort, in this our very variable Climate.

Seeing therefore that SANCTORIUS, BELLINI, and other learned Physicians, have evidently shewn, in a most natural and rational Way, how a *Lentor* induced into the *Blood*, from an Interruption of *Perspiration*, with an acquired *Heat*, and *Acridness* in the *Blood* and *Juices*, produce those *Symptoms* in *Fevers*, in which the very *Nature* of a *Fever* consists:

consists: This *assigned* Cause therefore of a Fever, producing all those Symptoms, does now plainly assure us, that the Supposition of an *Interruption* of *insensible* Transpiration, inducing a *Len-
tor* into the Blood, when a Person catches Cold, is really a *true Principle*; and so far from being a *precarious* or *supposed* Cause only, that it is a real and true Cause of Fevers: And nothing can be the Cause of a Disease, that does not produce the Symptoms in which the Nature of the Disease consists. Now, *insensible* Transpiration is a *Secretion* which *one* every knows is of the greatest Use for the *Preservation* of Health: And Physicians especially know, from the *Animal Oeconomy*, that if our Bodies were not all over *porous*, and the *Secretions* were not made by *insensible* Perspiration, we should be always in Danger of being continually in a Fever; seeing the Heat of the Blood is from its *Motion*; and the Heat produced by the Motion, depends on the *Attrition* of the *Parts* containing the Heat, which Parts being divided, and separated from their Contact,

tact, give a Freedom to this *Heat*; so that while the Blood is only *propelled* in its *natural* State, if nothing should be *perspired*, there would *always* remain the same *Nisus* of the Parts, among one another; on which Account, the *small* Parts would *always* be separated into the *Nerves, ad infinitum*; whereby the Heart would be more and more *contracted*, and consequently the *Velocity* of the Blood's *Motion*, which depends on the Contraction of the Heart, be more and more *augmented*: And therefore we should *always* have a *Fever*; for a *Fever* is the *Velocity* of the Blood *greater than natural*, accompanied with *Heat*: But, by means of *Perspiration*, if the *Velocity* of the Blood's *Motion*, in that *Instant*, be not violent, we are *preserved* from a *Fever*.

In our Enquiry into the *Nature* of a *Fever* *universally* from its *Symptoms*, great Caution is required, (as we have elsewhere observed *) that we be not imposed upon by the *Multitude* of *Appearances*, which often accompany *Fevers*,

* Certain Method to know the Disease.

30 SYMPTOMS, &c.

vers, and without many of which a Fever may exist. It behoves us, therefore, most diligently to single out, and separate those particular Marks only, which are present in every Fever, and without which a Fever cannot be; and from these diagnostic Marks, rightly distinguished and examined, we can only hope to discover the Nature of a Fever universally, and from thence draw the Indication of Cure: And here the *disordered Pulse* and *Heat*, in different Degrees, and at different Times of the Fever, are the only Marks, which of all the Symptoms are present through the whole Course of the Fever from Beginning to End; and from these Marks alone, we judge a Fever, to be present, and from these also we discover its Nature.

Hence it is natural to observe, that the Method which gives us the Nature of a Fever universally from its Symptoms, is the only proper Expedient for reducing within Bounds, that infinite Variety of Fevers which is to be met with in the Generality of Authors. And that same
Standard

Standard of this Kind is quite necessary, is evident from hence; that if every *different Appearance* we meet with in Fevers, be allowed to make a *different* Fever, it will then be impossible to put an End to their Number.

And having the *Nature* of a *Fever* *universally* from its *Symptoms*, we are naturally led to the *Cure* of Fevers *universally* and *particularly*; and it is constantly observed in Experience, that whatever *Methods* and *Medicines* will alter the *Quality* of the Blood and Humours; or will take off the *Quantity*, and alter the *Quality* of the Blood and Humours, will effectually take off the *Fever*.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, and our own Experience cannot but confirm it, that those People who have *Fevers*, and are left to themselves, and take no Medicines, if they do recover, get rid of their Fevers by *Sweating*, a *Looseness*, an *Hæmorrhage*, *Diabetes*, or the like; from whence *Hippocrates*, and the ancient

32 SYMPTOMS, &c.

tient Practitioners in Physic, took their first Intimation to provoke Sweat, and the other *Evacuations*: And from their repeated Observations and Successes, they have formed for us a most *rational* Method of Cure; for as all *acute Fevers* arise from a *Plenitude*, it is no Wonder that *sensible* Evacuations are produced in the End of *those Fevers*; and that some of the abovementioned *Discharges*, either as the Efforts of *Nature*, or as brought about by *Medicines*, should put an End to the Fever, according to the Disposition the Blood has by an *assignable* Power.

Hence we find, that the best *general* Method of curing *acute Fevers*, is agreed to be that of consulting the *Strength* of the Patient, lessening the *Quantity*, and correcting the *Quality* of the Blood, dissolving and expelling its *Lentor*, and mitigating the several *Symptoms*; and indeed, since a *Lentor* induced into the Blood is the *immediate* Cause of all Fevers, which exceed twenty-four Hours, and that from the different

ferent Degrees, the greater and lesser
Cohesion and different *Solution* of this
Lentor, all Fevers whatever and their
Symptoms are produced; it must needs
be, that those Methods and Medicines
which take off the *Quantity*, thin, and
alter the *Quality* of the Blood, will take
off the Fever effectually: And this we
know in acute Fevers may be done by
Bleeding, *Vomiting*, *Diluting*, *Purging*,
Diaphoretical, Medicines, &c. and *Di-*
aphoretics properly timed and dosed, after
Bleeding if indicated, and gently emp-
tying the *Prima Via*, are known to be
most effectual: Because *Diaphoretics*,
properly administered, more certainly
alter the *Quality*, as well as lessen the
Quantity of the Blood, by taking off
the *Lentor*, the Cause of the Fever, and
thereby bringing the *Secretions* to their
natural State and Condition; as *SANC-*
TORNIUS clearly demonstrates, and our
daily Experience confirms; and this
without weakening the Powers of the
Faculties, as *Bleeding* too much infir-
med on may do. And indeed, the right
Use of *diaphoretical* Remedies in Fe-
vers,

34. SYMPTOMS &c.

ven, which, only operate by *insensible* Perspiration, bids the surest for the most *universally successful* Practice in all Fevers, after *Bleeding* and emptying the *Prima Viæ*, when indicated, are pre-
 mised.

And we know also from repeated Ex-
 perience, that *Diaphoretic* properly do-
 sed, and mixed with a small Quantity of
Sperm. Cet. will take off all Inflammation,
 where we have Time to do it,
 even without Bleeding: For as it is an
animal Oil, it mixes with the Blood more
freely and naturally than any other Oil,
 and in a most singular Manner *lubri-*
cates the Vessels, keeping them from
 being too tense and rigid, and greatly
dissolves the *Lentor* of the Blood: And
 is indeed always of admirable Use, thus
 mixed with *diaphoretic* Powders, in all
 Fevers accompanied with *Pain*, especi-
 ally: and where Bleeding in Inflamma-
 tions cannot *safely* be administered, we
 know not a better Remedy than *Anal.*
Contraerum, mixed with *Sperm. Cet.* and
volatile Salt, with moderate *Dosage*,

which moderate Dilution makes the Medicine insinuate itself, imparting at the same Time, a proper Degree of Coolness and Heat.

But, in high inflammatory Fevers, which admit of Bleeding, a greater Degree of Dilution will always be necessary. And, as HIPPOCRATES observes, it is a first Principle to be laid down, in the Cure of all acute Fevers, to do every Thing which may increase Humidity, and to dilute plentifully, while we make use of attenuating Medicines.

There are but few Distempers which admit of a Cure, without increasing, or lessening some Evacuation, wherefore the Doctrine of Secretions ought diligently to be regarded and enquired into, more especially to enable us to practise successfully in Fevers by Diaphoretics. And as the Secretion by the Pores is near double of all the others; that is, insensible Transpiration is to all the sensible Evacuations, as five to three; so that where it can be performed by Diapho-

36 SYMPTOMS, &c.

retics, it bids the fairest for the most *universal* Method of curing Fevers. But this Practice by *Diaporetics* must be carried on by such Remedies only, as promote *insensible* Perspiration; for should the Medicines given in the *early* State of the Fever, approach too near *Sudorifics*, (especially if given to Persons in a Fever who are young, and have a-bundance of Blood, and *that* very thick) their Operation will, by over-sweating, be such, as will increase its *velocity* too much; in Consequence of which, the *Secretions* will not be made, and the Fever will be driven on to greater Excesses.

SYDENHAM, who was one of the most *accurate* Observers among the *Moderns*, and a careful Follower of HIPPOCRATES, has, with great *Exactness*, described the *Fevers* of *particular* Constitutions, from their Appearances, and given the Method of treating them; and in his *Schedula Memoranda*, his latest and most mature Work, has observed a new *Winter epidemical* Fever, wherein *Blend-*

ing and Purging after it, : proved very successful : In this Piece he also asserts in general, that he has found the Method of Cure by *bleeding* and *purging* afterwards, more *powerful* than any other for the *subduing* of Fevers of *most* Kinds. And indeed, in *acute* Fevers, from the abounding *Quantity* of *Blood* and *Humours*, where we can, after *bleeding*, *evacuate* sufficiently by *Stool*, without *heightning* the Motion of the *Blood* too much, *purging* may be certainly a *rational* and *safe Practice* in the Cure of Fevers. *Vomiting*, when indicated, is often of excellent Service in the Cure of Fevers, especially *Intermittents*; as it cleanses the *Prima Viæ*, and by its *Action* *attenuates* and prepares the *Humours* for a *cuticular Discharge*.

The applying of *Blisters*, we find, produces extraordinary good Effects in the most *desperate* Cases of Fevers; by moderating the *Dissemp*, and bringing on a *finishing Crisis* in a Day or two, and

38 SYMPTOMS, &c.

often sooner: This great Advantage is obtained by the Wounds the Particles of *Cantharides* make in the Branches of the 18th Pair of Nerves, which run in to the Heart: And there are certain Periods in Fevers when Blisters may be of great Service, and when they may become very hurtful. We ought to be very cautious, how we apply Blisters to the Heart in Fevers while the Fevers are very high and *tristis*, the Heat very great, and the Pulse exceeding full, strong, and quick; notwithstanding the Head and Nerves should be affected in the Beginning of this Disease: For those who are *delirious*, with an *dente* Fever, and have a parched Tongue, die quickly upon the Application of blistering Plasters, and mostly fall into Convulsions. It is also very dangerous, and often fatal, to apply Blisters in the very early Days of *puerperal* Fevers. But when Blisters are properly applied towards the *stationary* Period of the Fever, when the Solids begin to flag, and stand in need of a Stimulus, they do great Service. So again, where the Disease is attended with

an

an *universal* Laxity of all the Fibres of the Body, as is the Case in the *Febris* only, or *little* Fever. But while the Vessels and Fibres are too rigid and dry, and the Blood and Lymph are viscous, merely by the *Intenseness* of the Heat, Blisters ought to be avoided, as very improper and mischievous. When Blisters are applied, and no *Resolution* follows, it is a very ill Sign; because it necessarily signifies a *new and prodigious Hardness* in the Skin and Vessels, and such a *Thickening* of Blood as threatens a farther and total Stop.

It is observable in the Cure of Fevers, that Physicians recommend *Bleeding*, *Purging*, *Sweating*, and *Blisters*: All which Methods, as they have their *Reason* on proper Occasions, so they have all their Disadvantages; for though these different Ways of Practice have been successful at certain Times, yet they are not to be used promiscuously and all at once: It is therefore the Physician's Business to discover those proper Circumstances in Fevers, when Methods

and Medicines of one Sort, are like to produce better Effects, than those of another, because an *indifferent Use of these Methods and Medicines* in Fevers is *quite injudicious*, and cannot but produce very bad Effects.

Again, Physicians know that there are *several Chemical Preparations of Antimony*, and the like, which shall work very powerfully upwards and downwards, and afterwards bring on *Sweating in a plentiful Manner*, and by that Means put an End to Fevers in a very short Time. But if these Preparations are not made with the greatest *Exactness and Judgment*, or are not kept from *Air and Moisture* with the utmost Care, their Effects will be very *uncertain*, sometimes producing scarce any at all, and at other Times operating with the *greatest Violence*: So that *prudent* Physicians, who know much *safer Remedies*, and how *properly* to administer them, seldom care to run the *Hazard* of giving these *uncertain*, and sometimes very *dangerous Medicines*. Besides, was
the

the Physician ever so well assured of the faithful and judicious preparing, and diligent preserving of these Medicines; yet it seldom happens that he is applied to early enough by the Patient, for the *proper* administering of them. Wherefore most of these Kinds of Medicines fall chiefly to the Share of Persons *unqualified* for the Practice of Physic, who may very easily obtain *Recipes* of this Kind; and who are ever ready to give them *at all Seasons* of Distempers, if the Patient will *venture* to take them: And though these *powerful* Medicines in *unskilful* Hands, are sometimes attended with *wonderful* Success, yet they much oftener do *abundance* of Mischief, than produce any Good. And, indeed, such is generally the Consequence attending all very *powerful* and *efficacious* Medicines, where the *perfect Knowledge* of *administering* them, in the most *proper* Dose, and at the most *proper* Times of the Disease, is wanting. And it is this Knowledge which is really the only true *Arcanum* in the Practice of Physic. A Knowledge, which can only be come at
by

by a *previous* and exact Acquaintance with the *Animal Oeconomy*, joined with *Experience*. It is by these Means only, that any one can be enabled to *know* the Disease; to explore the *Power* and *Efficacy* of Remedies; and *properly* to administer them: And it cannot, I think, but be *useful* to every one's Apprehension, who will give himself the least Time to consider, that all strong-operative Medicines given at *random*, must needs be attended with a great deal of *Mischief*; although sometimes, by Chance, very *surprising* Cures may be performed by them: And that People of all *Conditions* should be found so *roughly* *inconsiderate*, as to take these powerful Medicines even from the most *unskilful* Hands, is what we cannot easily account for.

Having given this Account of the *Nature* and *Cure* of Fevers, not only as agreeable to the *best* Authorities, and most approved Theory on the Subject, but also as supported and confirmed by the most *successful* Practice in Fevers, we shall

shall now proceed to enquire particularly into the Nature of the *Febricula*, or *little, continued Fever*; in order to direct us to the most *natural* and *rational* Method of treating and curing this Disorder. And here, to discover the Nature of this *Febricula*, we shall pursue that Plan which we have elsewhere laid down for investigating and finding out the Nature of all Diseases; which is what we apprehend the most *natural* and *certain* * *Rule* in Enquiries of this Sort.

It is then, I suppose, allowed, that in a Collection of the Symptoms of any Disease, the Nature of that Disease may be found; it being alone by the Symptoms that we are at first led to discover the Disease; after that, the Nature of the Disease; and from thence the Method of Cure. We shall therefore here, first of all, enumerate the Symptoms usually attending this *Febricula* or *little Fever*, in order to discover the Disease and its Nature; After that, we shall distinguish those Symptoms, regarding chiefly

chiefly the *inseparable* and *diagnostic* Signs or Marks of this *Febricula*, which will most likely conduct us to the *immediate* and *conjunct* Cause, from whence we must always take our *Indications* of Cure. For Symptoms are only the *Effects* of some Cause, or some Number of Causes, which *pervert* and *overturn* the *natural Action* of one or more Parts; therefore being apprized of the *perverted Action*, we *discover* the Disease; because nothing can be the Cause of a Disease, that does not produce the Symptoms in which the Nature of the Disease consists; and till we have the Nature and Causes of this *Febricula*, or *little continued Fever*, from its Symptoms, we cannot hope to come at the *natural* and *rational* Method of curing it. But here, we must take *especial* Care, rightly to *distinguish* the *inseparable* Symptoms from those which are *casual* and *accidental* only, otherwise we shall fail in finding out the Nature of the *Febricula*; it being from the *constant* and *inseparable* Symptoms only, that we can ever hope to discover the *true Nature* and

of the FEBRICULA. 45

and Causes of any Disease; and it is again from those inseparable Marks, that we must take our Indications of Cure, if we desire to obtain such a Method as may prove successful.

Now for the Symptoms of the Febricula, or little, low, continued Fever, they are commonly these which follow, viz. little transient Chillinesses, often in a Day; a Giddiness, or Mist before the Eyes; a Listlessness, with great Lassitude and Weariness all over the Body; with little flying Pains, Drowsiness, Inappetency, Dryness of the Lips and Tongue; Sighings, with great and unaccountable Anxiety; and sometimes a little delirious by Fits; Oppression and Pain about the Region of the Heart and Stomach; a Difficulty in Breathing, by Interstices; the Tongue white generally, but sometimes redder than ordinary; a low, quick, unequal Pulse; Heat and Drought but moderate; pale Urine, often and suddenly made; frequent Nauseas, and Flighings, subject to faint on every the least Motion, or Surprise; and cold clammy

chilling Sweats by Turns. And these Symptoms, more or less, usually accompany the *Febriola*, and will last thirty or forty Days, unless Stupors, Synopes, and Death come on sooner, and end the Scene.

Having thus made ourselves acquainted with the most common Symptoms of the *Febriola*, our next Care in order to find out the Nature of the Disease, will be to distinguish the *diagnostic* Signs; that is, those Symptoms which are always present; which begin and end with this Disease; most carefully distinguishing those from such as are casual only; and the not always accompanying the Disease. And here we must remember, that the *disordered Pulse* is a constant Attendant, and denotes the Disease to be truly a *Fever*. And now the particular Kind of Pulse attending this *Febriola*, demands our most diligent Attention; which we find to be *small, quick, and unequal*; that is, for a few Strokes, it shall be more *swift,*

of the **FEBRICULA** 47

swift, frequent, and large, presently returning again to be low and quick; and in this consists its greatest Inequality. Now this Kind of Pulse is the *characteristic Mark* of the *Febricula*, which proceeds from a *vitiated and impoverished State* of the *Blood*, with a *Diminution* of its *Quantity*, not affording a *due Secretion* of the *animal Spirits* in the *Brain*, and a *proper Conveyance* from thence to the other *Parts* of the *System*, with respect both to *Quantity* and *Quality*: Hence that great *Variety* of *dreadful Appearances*, so often met with in this *little Fever*.

The *Seat* of this *Disease*, therefore, is in the *Blood* and *animal Spirits*, which suffer from a *particular Lessor vitiation* of those *Fluids*, and impeding their *due Separation*: And as this *Distemper* arises from the *Cause* now assigned, it is often continued from too *profuse an Expenditure* of the *Blood*, and *Spirits* when *separated*, joined with an *universal Flaccidity* and *Relaxation* of the *Fibres* of the *Body*. And these together

pre-

48 SYMPTOMS, &c.

produce all that *Variety* of *Affections* to be met with in this *little Fever*; which, if neglected, or improperly treated, bring on more *conspicuous*, and very *terrible* Symptoms in the End; even such as shall *personate* almost every other *Disease*. For which Reason it is very evident that we ought always to be most careful in *distinguishing* between the *Disease* itself, and the *Symptoms* which may accompany it.

And, indeed, in our *Enquiry* into the *true Nature* of all Fevers, we must take especial Care lest we are misled by the *Multitude* of Symptoms which often attend them, some of which are also more *conspicuous* than ordinary; therefore the more likely to mislead us, and baulk our Enquiries into the true *Nature* of the *Disease*: For those very *conspicuous* Symptoms, are, in reality, no more than mere *casual* and *secondary* Symptoms, and not *true* and *proper Signs* or *Marks* of the *Fever*; but merely *Symptoms* of *Symptoms*. Whereas the *diagnostic Marks*, or those Appearances which

which are constantly present, more or less, in every Distemper, beginning, continuing, and ending with the Disease; even when many of the other Symptoms often attending are absent: These diagnostic Signs only, we say, are to be observed and diligently weighed, in order to discover the true Nature of the Disease. And therefore, as we constantly observe in the Febricula, or low, continued Fever, that the Pulse is depressed, quick, and unequal; and that this disordered Pulse is present, more or less, during the whole Time of the Fever, it is most certainly this Kind of Pulse, thus continuing, that is the very Characteristic and distinguishing Mark of the Febricula; and the immediate Cause of this disordered Pulse, must be the immediate Cause of the Febricula or low Fever itself: And all the various Appearances which we meet with in this Fever, and the Effects of the same Cause, subsisting or increasing; at the same Time that the immediate Cause itself may be owing to innumerable antecedent Causes, such as Grief, great Solitude, Watching, &c.

D

intense

intense Thought and Study ; taking Cold ; undue and profuse Evacuations, with the like : For whatever will vitiate or impoverish the Blood, rendering some Parts more gross and viscid, and others more fluid than natural ; or whatever will induce a Lensor into the Blood, consequently injures that, and the animal Spirits, &c. will inevitably produce this little Fever. The Cause is the same where the Blood is only slightly vitiated, provided that Fault be permanent. It may also proceed from Obstructions, spoiling some of the Viscera ; under which Circumstance particular Regard must always be had to the injured Viscus, while the proper Practice for the little Fever is also to be constantly pursued.

Having thus enquired into the Nature of this Febricula, and particularly noted the disordered Pulse ; the great Anxiety ; universal Lassitude and Dispiritedness ; the diagnostic and most constant Signs of this little Fever, and its immediate Cause ; that is, the particular

cular Fault, or Lensor induced into the Blood, vitiating the Blood and animal Spirits, and hindering the due Secretion of animal Spirits in the Brain; and that it may take its Origin from a Multitude of antecedent Causes; and that we find it is chiefly amongst us, brought on, and continued, by some Degree of an impeded Transpiration, by reason of the delicate and tender Constitution of those who are most subject to this Disease; and the sudden Varieties and great Inclemency of the Air in our Climate, producing this particular Lensor in the Blood: Hence our Indications of Cure, are properly to correct, subdue, dissolve, and expel this Lensor, the material Cause of the Distemper; by what Means we may restore the relaxed and flaccid State of the Fibres, and bring on a due and regular Secretion of the Animal Spirits; as also how we may prevent any profuse Expenditure of Spirits when secreted; and supply a Defect of this Kind by such Remedies, as will invigorate, but not over-heat the Blood.

It has been observed, that in all Fevers, whenever the *Lentor*, the *material Cause* of a Fever, is once dissolved and expelled, that then the Fever is at an End; and that this is effected by due and proper *Bleeding*, *emptying the Primæ Viæ*, administering proper *Diaphoretics*, *Dilution*, &c. But it is worthy Notice, that in this *Febricula* or *littlè* Fever, the *Lentor*, or *Fault* in the Blood, may be so *altered*, as to terminate the Fever by *insensible Transpiration* alone; while the remaining Blood may be so *corrected* and *amended*, as not to stand in need of Expulsion, as in other Fevers. Wherefore the *Method of Treatment* here is the *due*, and *proper Administration* of *Gentle*, *solutive Medicines*, such in particular as are *cordial* and *diaphoretic*, by that Means promoting the desired Transpiration; the Application of *Blisters*, and avoiding in the meantime, whatever may fatigue; using likewise a *proper Regimen*, and *Method of Diet*. By this Process, the Blood, in the *Febricula*, may be brought to its *natural Circulation*, which is *Health*.

And

And as this little Fever does not arise from a *Plethora* or Fulness, so we never find it attended with any remarkable critical Discharge; nor will often bear any other Evacuation, than gentle cordial Diaphoretics and Blisters; except where a gentle Emetic in the Beginning of the Illness may be indicated, and a small Dose of *Rhubarb* when it has continued long. But in those Fevers, where the offending Quantity and Quality of the Blood, cannot be sufficiently dissolved, corrected and amended, as to be perfectly expelled by insensible Perspiration, the Fever often terminates in some of the usual Evacuations above-mentioned; after due Concoction, and that often in about the Space of fourteen Days, though sometimes indeed it is much longer; unless by early Bleeding, and other proper Administrations, we do anticipate and shorten the natural Course those Fevers would generally take, if left to themselves; and which we are often able to effect, with the greatest Safety and Relief to Nature, by a timely and judicious Administration of Bleeding,

ing, Vomiting, Glysters, Diaphoretics,
&c.

The Case, however, as was suggested above, is quite different, respecting this *Febricula*, or little, low, continued Fever, which not taking its Rise from a Plenitude, rarely admits of any Evacu-
uations, but the very moderate ones, mentioned above. For Bleeding in this Illness, it must be observed, that it is an Evacuation generally very prejudi-
cial. And though some of the *Febril-
cula's* more conspicuous Symptoms, for Want of due Attention, may seem to indicate Bleeding; yet it is constantly observed to be contrary to its Nature, and, for the most part, ought to be avoided; unless, when the little Fever is accompanied with, or proceeds from some great Injury in any of the *Viscera*, &c. of which we shall speak here-
after.

Now, though the *Febricula* yields readily to gentle, cordial, and diaphoretical Remedies; yet it is not always
easy

easy to know how *duly* to *dose* and *continue* these Remedies, so as that the *diaphoretical* Evacuation be not *too liberal*, and yet be *liberal* enough; here, therefore, our utmost Care is required. With respect to our being too liberal in the Use of these Medicines, the Point is not so difficult; because we cannot avoid knowing this, from our bringing on *Sweat*, with an *increased Heat*, and *Restlessness*, &c. And *Experience* fully confirms this Observation, that *Sweating*, in the present *little Fever*, is very *improper* and *hurtful*: But to inform ourselves when we are *not liberal enough* in the Use of our *diaphoretical* Remedies, is a Matter of some Difficulty. Here, therefore, we would always advise, that particular Regard be had to the *Urine*, as a Guide. This is a *secreted Liquor*, which we can examine *the best*, and is such as will truly *discover* the *State* of the *Blood*, especially its *Thickness* or *Thinness*. And if, from being *pale*, it gradually heightens to an *Amber Colour*, we are then *right in our Dose*; Especially if, when in Bed, a kindly

Dew or *Moisture* comes on, without a *Restlessness*: Those Hints will also, in a great measure, direct us how to continue, increase, or diminish the Dose of our *diaphoretical* Remedies. For a *diaphoretical Practice* not too liberal, is the proper Method of Treatment in the *Fabricula*. And this we may take with us by the way, that the half of a *Sudorific* is generally the due Dose of a *Diaphoretic*. Our great Caution, then, in the Use of these Remedies, must be, that we do not bring on *Sweatings*, the Consequence of which would be, that we should keep up this little Fever, and produce more conspicuous and terrible Symptoms, to the great Hazard of the Patient; but, on the contrary, to practise, as has been directed, with a View to *insensible Perspiration*; administering at the same Time Broths, and liquid Food of good Nourishment and easy Digestion; further remembering, that it is absolutely necessary the Patient be kept *still and quiet*; and that we must beware of overmuch cooling and diluting, which is by no means agreeable

agreeable to the Genius of this little Fever; And the Fact is, that the Patients themselves at this Time are rather averse to much Drinking,

If the Patients are inclined to *Dejection* or *Faintings* on every the least Motion; or complain of greater *Lassitude* and *Faintness* than ordinary; it will then be quite necessary that they should keep in Bed for a few Days, and that *Blisters* be applied. And farther, where they incline to be *delirious*, (as it often happens in this little Fever) and the Pulse is *very low* and *quick*, a Blister *high* on the *Nape* of the Neck, we have always found of the greatest Service; and this from its exciting *Pain* and *attenuating* the *Liquors*, rather than by its *Evacuation*; and indeed, Experience confirms, that no Fever bears *Blistering* better than this little Fever. A few Grains of *Eus Veneris*, where the Patient is *restless*, and cannot *sleep*, added to the *Diaphoretical* Medicines, will often procure *Sleep*, in a very *kindly* Manner, and is also good for the Fever itself, when

38 SYMPTOMS, &c.

when *Opiates* shall add to the Disorder. And if *loose Stools* are not feared, we may be *more liberal* in the Use of *Ens Veneris*, to very good Advantage.

It often happens in the *Febricula*, that there shall be a *Drought* without a *Dryness* of the *Tongue*, but not without a *Heat* in the *Tongue*, a *Symptom* worthy our Notice: And indeed the *smallest Appearances* on the *Tongue* help to determine the *Nature*, and to conduct us in the *Management* of every *Fever*, through the whole *Time* of the *Cure*; as is allowed by all *Physicians*.

Now, that the *Nature* of this *Febricula* consists in a *particular Fault*, or *Lentor* in the *Blood*, *vitiating* and *impeding* the due *Secretion* of *Animal Spirits* in the *Brain*, is clear to a *Demonstration*, from the *low, quick, and unequal Pulse*; the *universal Lassitude* and *Languor* of the *Body*; the *Relaxation* of the *Fibres*, and the great *Sollicitude*
and

and *Anxiety* accompanying it : Nor is this all ; for its *yielding* only to *volatile* and *temperate* Cordials, and *diaphoretical* Remedies ; to Blisters, and a *nourishing* Diet of *easy Digestion*, as *Broth*, &c. its being only duly treated by keeping the Patient quiet ; and its by no means bearing either *Bleeding* or *Purg- ing* ; are severally further *Lights* into, and *Confirmations* of the *Nature* of this *little* and *obscure*, though too often, most *fatal* Fever : Add to this, that the *Success* attending our Medicines, is a *farther* *Proof* in our Favour ; I mean, that we judge right concerning the *Nature* of this *Disease*, agreeable to that *Observation* of HIPPOCRATES, *Medi- cina indicat Morbum*.

Hence, by the way, we see how necessary, the due *comparing* of the *Disease* with the *Remedy*, is in *Physic* : But this we must remember, that unless the *Nature* of the *Disease* be right- ly known, the *Virtue* of the *Medi- cine* is depended upon in vain : For the *Virtue* or *Faculty* of any Medicine, is
no

no other, than its *Power* of eradicating the *immediate Cause* of the Disease, which *Effect* is discovered from knowing first the *Nature* of the Disease. And repeated Observation and Experience has confirmed us in this Truth, that the *Febricula*, of which we treat, will best yield to the *Medicines* and *Regimen* already prescribed, and that even where *Symptoms* and *Appearances* the most conspicuous and terrible may arise: For Instance, such as shall personate almost all other Diseases, unless when any of the *Viscera* are quite, or nearly spoiled.

Hence also we learn, how much it is the Business and Duty of the Physician, accurately to acquaint himself with all the various *Dispositions* and *Inclinations* of the *Blood* and *Humours*, and diligently to explore the *Virtue* of his *Remedies*, the better to enable him to judge and determine what *Medicines* are most proper to be applied, and in what *Proportions*: And in Truth, it is in these Particulars, that the rational

tional Physician is chiefly distinguished from the Empiric.

Again, we from hence farther ob-

serve, how necessary a right Theory is

in the Practice of Physic, if it be

grounded on repeated Experience and

Observation. *Non satis est*, says HIP-

POCRATES, *hanc Artem Ratione nosce,*

sed et in Usum Exercitatione est tradu-

cenda. HIPPOCRATES, *Lib. de Arti-*

culis. p. 823. And, indeed, where a

true Theory is deduced from repeated

Observation and Experience, the great-

est Success in Practice may reasonably

be expected; and we then only can be

said to make a true, and proper Use of

our Knowledge in Philosophy, and the

Animal Oeconomy, with regard to the

Practice of Physic, when we reason on

real Facts, grounded on repeated Ex-

perience and Observation, which ought

never to give Way to Speculation or

Theory, upon any Account whatever:

But, as the great NEWTON well ob-

serves, whatever is not deduced from

Phænomena, is an Hypothesis.

Having

Having thus endeavoured to discover the true *Nature* and *Causes* of this *Febricula*, [and communicated the Method we have always found most successful in the treating and curing this *obscure* Disease; we shall, in the next place, proceed to shew the *Success* that has attended our Method, when the *Febricula* has been accompanied even with very *conspicuous* and *terrible* Symptoms, *personating* other Distempers; and shall, at the same time, *point out* the Way of *distinguishing* the *Febricula*, or *little Fever*, from the other Distempers, whose *Form* and *Shape* it so often seems to put on.

But here, we must first, *particularly* remind the *young Practitioner* (agreeable to our * Method) that in order to qualify us to *collect* the Symptoms of Diseases from our *Patients*, in a regular, judicious, and useful Manner; such as shall *accurately* direct us into the

* Certain Method to know the Disease.
2d Edit.

the true *Nature* of the Disease, and to *distinguish* its *false* Appearances; it will be absolutely necessary, besides an accurate Acquaintance with the Structure and Nature of the Fluids and Solids of the human Body, that we be also perfectly well read in the *Histories* of Diseases, delivered to us by the *best* *antient* and *modern* Observers: For the great Difficulty of collecting *Symptoms* from the *sick* Person, I mean such as shall direct us into the *Nature* of the Disease, arises, not barely either from the Want of personal *Sagacity*, or *Ignorance* in the *Animal Oeconomy*; but also and especially, from being but *superficially* acquainted with the *Descriptions* of Diseases left us by the *Antients*; and we generally fail in *distinguishing* one Disease from another, and the Disease itself from its *Symptoms*, in our *Patients*; because we are not sufficiently acquainted with that most perfect Knowledge which results from the *admirable Descriptions* of *antient Physicians*.

Experience

Experience alone, as HIPPOCRATES observes, is certainly too fallacious to be depended on; so that Reason and Experience, as we have shewn above, in the Opinion of HIPPOCRATES, must always contribute their joint Assistance in the Practice of Physic. And it is in the Article of separating all foreign and accidental Symptoms from the constant and proper Phenomena, when we read the Histories of Diseases, that HIPPOCRATES complains of the Fallaciousness of Experience alone: For, as we find our Experiments prove often false, and often contradictory, before any great Progress is made in observing; and that both the true and false Observations claim an equal Right of being believed, they being equally vouched for by Experience; therefore Physicians have taken another Method for correcting their Observations, and for rectifying the Errors of Experience; and have, in a rational Manner, drawn their Indications from the Nature of Diseases; and the Nature of the Disease from the diagnostic Signs; and diagnostic

nostic Signs indeed are the *proper* Business of *Observation*; but *Indications* of Cure, arise from our *Reasoning* upon *Observations*; so that *Diagnostics* and *Indications* are of a *different* Nature; these being *Conclusions*, and they a *Collection* of Particulars only.

By *this* Method, therefore, of finding out the *Nature* of Diseases, the *Moderns* are really enabled to make a better Use of the excellent Descriptions of Diseases left us by the *Antients*, than they themselves were, with regard to the *true Cause* of the Disease; by correcting the Errors of *mere* Experience, in the Manner we have said, and by employing the many useful and *late* Discoveries, unknown to the *Antients* in *Anatomy* and the *Animal Oeconomy*, in *such* a Manner, as gives us a clear Light into the Nature of Diseases.

As this *Febricula*, or *obscure*, little Fever, as we observed above, shall, at Times, put on very *different* Shapes, even to the *personating* almost all other

E Diseases,

Diseases, it is of the utmost Consequence to be able to *distinguish* the Fever itself from its more *conspicuous* Symptoms: We shall therefore now point out the Method in general, of *distinguishing* those *false* Appearances from the true Symptoms of this Distemper; and shall shew *several Particulars* of this Kind, which have often fallen under our *own* Observation and Practice; which may be of Service to the young Practitioner, in rendering him less liable to be misled by the many *false* Appearances of *other* Diseases, to be met with in this *obscure* Fever.

And here we must exhort him, always most carefully to attend to the Kind of *Pulse*, the chief and *constant diagnostic Mark* of this Distemper; and that he has, moreover, his *Memory constantly* furnished with the true *distinguishing* Signs, necessarily required to be *present*, to denominate and *distinguish* each other *particular* Distemper: And thus furnished, we think, he cannot easily be imposed upon, by the *false* Appearances

ces of this, or any other Distemper : But this, indeed, is a very *arduous* Task ; yet, nevertheless, *absolutely* necessary for the successful Practice of Physic ; for it is the *accurate* Knowledge of the *Descriptions* of all Diseases, and *duly comparing* them, that must enable us rightly to *distinguish* one Disease from another, and the Disease itself from its *Symptoms* in our *Patients* ; and is, indeed, most especially necessary in the *Febricula*, where its *false* Appearances, as we observe, are often so *conspicuous* and *various*, while the *Fever* itself is very *obscure*.

If indeed we should ever be so happy as to arrive at that Degree of Perfection in the Practice of Physic, as to be able, at once, to *discover* a *single* Mark in all Diseases, that should certainly determine the Disorder to be this, or that *particular* Disease, it would very much lessen the Labour and Difficulty of our Profession ; but as that is by no means the Case at present, and perhaps never may be, it behoves us not to neglect the

being intimately acquainted with the *best* and most *accurate Descriptions* of Diseases given us by the *Antient*, and *best* modern Observers, in order to enable us to *distinguish* between one Disease and another, and the Disease and its Symptoms; and, indeed, without a good Degree of this Knowledge, we cannot be *duly* qualified to practise Physic with any tolerable Success: And be assured, they who are contented to rest only on their own *personal* Stock of Knowledge and Observation, without taking in the Aid of their Predecessors, will make but very little Progress in the Cure of Diseases; although they may chance to have a good Share of Practice; And we dare venture to affirm, that the *youngest* Physician, who is well skilled in the *Animal Oeconomy*, and has made himself *thoroughly acquainted* with the *best Histories* of Diseases, shall *immediately* set out to Practice, with much greater Success than the *oldest* Practitioner, little acquainted with *those Particulars*, and trusting in his *own personal* Knowledge and Observation only: And

2 E

it

it is a vulgar, and indeed a very hurtful Error, to imagine, that the *oldest* Practitioner must needs *always* be the best, because he is the *oldest*; whereas, it is the *joint* Concurrence of the Knowledge of the *Animal Oeconomy*, and the *Histories* of Diseases, as delivered to us by our Predecessors, as well as those observed by themselves, which can qualify any one for a *successful* Practice in the *Cure* of Diseases. But to proceed:

Having given the above reasonable Hints to the young Physicians, with regard to the Necessity of their being *intimately* acquainted with the *best* Descriptions of *all* Diseases, as well as the *Animal Oeconomy*, in order to qualify them to practise Physic successfully, and to be enabled to *distinguish* those Symptoms bearing a *Similitude* to other Diseases, from the *little* Fever itself, we shall, as we promised, proceed to point out several Particulars which have often fallen within our *own* Observation and Practice, in the *Cure* of this *Febricula*;

or *little* Fever, with regard to its more *conspicuous*, though *casual* Symptoms, *personating* other Distempers: And at the same time shall shew, that *these* Symptoms, however *surprising*, have disappeared by the *proper* Use of *diaphoretical* Remedies, Blisters, &c. in the Cure of this *Febricula*, or *little* Fever, unless accompanied with some *latent* Disorder in some of the *Viscera*, or where the *Functions* of any one of them have been very much hurt, or *destroyed*; as in *Schirrous's*, *Cancers*, &c. to which *particular* Regard ought to be had, while the Method for the *little* Fever by *Diaphoretics*, &c. ought still to be pursued.

We all know, that some Bodies shall be more liable to *particular* Diseases than others; and that in some Persons, some Parts shall be more than ordinary weak, and therefore more liable to be affected than other Parts, in Diseases of all Kinds: Hence we often see, from one and the same Cause, *different* *Appearances*; not so much belonging to the Disease, as is
owing

owing to the *Diversity* of Bodies, and their various and different Dispositions: In order, therefore, to *distinguish* these, and the like *false* Appearances, in any Disease, from the Disease itself, it behoves us, as we have observed, that we be very ready and accurate in the *Descriptions* of all Diseases, and that we carry in our Memory the *inseparable* and constant *Marks* of each Distemper, necessarily required to be *present*, to denominate the *particular* Distemper; otherwise we shall ever be liable to be *misled* and *deceived*: And by this *Rule* we shall endeavour to proceed with regard to the *many false* Appearances, which we have *remarked* in our own Practice, *often* to accompany the *Febricula* or *little*, continued Fever; and which, we doubt not, may prove of Service in directing the *young Physician* to the true Knowledge and *proper* Treatment of this obscure Distemper, and its more *conspicuous* Symptoms.

Now, we observe, that the *Febricula*, when *neglected*, or *improperly* treat-

ed, shall often be accompanied with a *Difficulty in Breathing*; from whence dangerous *Deliquia's* or *Faintings*; *Syn-copes*, and intire Soundings away shall ensue; it therefore behoves us carefully to *distinguish this Difficulty of Breathing*, from that which is the *Consequence of a Disease of the Breast and Lungs*.

It is agreed, that the *Indication* which is taken from the *Parts affected*, is always the *best and surest*; but in this *casual* Symptom of the *Febri-cula*, the Patients do not complain of their *Breast*. The Place where they *feel their Grief*, and on Account of which they *breath with Difficulty*, is under the *Diaphragm*, and about the *Region of the Stomach and Heart*: This Pain is accompanied with a *great Presssure and Straitness in Breathing*; and that only by *Intervals*; though sometimes to such a Degree, as even to take away the *Eye-Sight*, and that soon followed by an *intire Swooning away*: It is also attended with such *violent Spasms*, and *drawing together of the Parts*

Parts about the *Præcordia*, by *Fits*, that one would really fear the Patient would immediately expire; yet, in a little while, they recover again out of this Disorder.

Now the *Intermissions*, and coming on by *Fits*, of this *Difficulty of Breathing*, together with the Disorder of the *Parts affected*, plainly *distinguish* it from that *Difficulty of Breathing*, which is the *Consequence* of Diseases of the *Breast*. For as *Breathing* is the *proper Office* of the *Breast* and *Lungs*, so, if they were *principally* affected, this *Difficulty of Breathing* would be *continual*; because the *proper Function* of these Parts would be always more or less affected, till the entire Solution of the Disease. Further, this *Difficulty of Breathing* attending the *Febricula*, may likewise be *distinguished*, in that it was not preceeded by any *violent Cough*, *Wheezing*, *pungent Pains*, nor an *high and hard Pulse*, with the *like Affections* proper to the *disordered Breast and Lungs*. So that the *Difficulty of Breathing*,

ing, accompanying this *little* Fever, as its *casual* Symptom only, may, and ought to be *immediately* distinguished from the Diseases of the Breast and Lungs themselves, as necessary to lead to the *curative Intentions*. And the *particular Kind of Pulse*, always present in the *Febricula*, which is *small, quick, and unequal*; and the *Languor, Anxiety, and Dispiritedness*; the *pale*, though sometimes indeed *various*, *Urine*; the *small Thirst*, and *Dryness of the Lips and Tongue*; together with the *Distinctions* beforementioned; do all plainly *demonstrate* the Distemper to be the true *Febricula*: And its yielding to the *proper Practice* for this *little* Fever by *diaphoretical Remedies*, promoting *insensible Perspiration*, &c. and Matters being constantly made worse, and exasperated by *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, are further *Confirmations of the Disease*, and its *Nature*.

We often observe, this *little* Fever shall be attended with irregular *Exacerbations, personating Intermittents*:
And

And here we ought to be very cautious in *distinguishing*, lest we should be misled, to mistake the *Febricula* with these *Exacerbations*, for a genuine intermitting Fever; and with that View unwarily administer the *Bark*; which may be attended with very ill Consequences: Whereas we find, that these irregular *Exacerbations* of the *Febricula* are most readily taken off by the Use of *Riverius's* Draughts, with *Sal. Absynth. & Ol. Sulph. per Camp. &c.* taken about once in eight Hours; and giving the *diaphoretic* Remedies in the Intervals of these Draughts.

Nausea's, and *Inclinations* to vomit, often attend the *Febricula*; which we ought carefully to *distinguish* from a *Fault* in the Stomach itself; for when these are Symptoms only of the *Febricula*, those Medicines which usually do good, where the Stomach is principally affected, will here avail nothing, but rather increase the Disorder. Besides, the *Nausea*, &c. when casual
Symp-

Symptoms of this *little Fever suddenly intermit*, and as suddenly return, without any *previous Indisposition* of the Stomach : Whereas, when the Stomach is *principally* affected, it is quite otherwise ; for then there is felt a *Pain* and *Weight* in the Stomach, *preceeding* these *Nauseas*, &c. and Humours are plentifully discharged with Relief : But where they are Symptoms of the *Febricula*, there is only a *vain Reaching* with the *Nauseas*, and little or nothing discharged, and no Advantage : These *Reachings* also are sometimes joined with a *craving Appetite*, instead of a *Loathing* ; the Patient, in the mean time, growing languid and weaker, rather than downright sick ; the Pulse still continuing *quick, low, and unequal* ; while *Vomits, Purges, and Bleeding*, as well as all *stimulating and hot Medicines*, prove hurtful : But we find these Disorders readily yield to a moderately cordial and *diaphoretical Practice*, keeping quiet, and using *Broths*, and Diet of easy Digestion.

A *Looseness* shall often be a *Symptom* of the *Febricula*, which is thus distinguished from a common *Diarrhæa*: In this *Looseness* the *Stools* are not in great *Quantities*, though more than in *Proportion* to the *Nourishment* taken in; nor are they generally so loose; and the Patient becomes rather *languid*, than downright sick. The *Pulse* is always *small*, *quick*, and *unequal*; accompanied with a *Dryness* of the Mouth and Lips; the *Tongue* is *white*, yet sometimes *redder* than ordinary; the *Urine* *various*; often of an *obscure*, *pale* Colour, though sometimes *high* coloured, and very *turbid*; yet the *Thirst* but *moderate*; and drinking much is rather offensive than desirable. So that the *Heat* and *Thirst*, not being such as usually attends this *high-coloured* and *turbid* *Urine*, together with the Difference in the *Kind* of *Pulse* always attending, gives us the certain Mark of this *Febricula*. And if this little *Fever* be neglected, and its more conspi-

CUOUS

78 SYMPTOMS, &c.

cuous Symptoms, I mean the *Looseness*, the *high-coloured*, and *turbid* Urine, should mislead the Physician, he will have but little Success in the Cure: For the *Looseness*, &c. are now only the *casual* Symptoms of the *Febricula*, and ought to be treated with moderate *diaphoretical* Remedies. And here we constantly observe, that *Astringents*, especially *strong* ones, and the Medicines commonly prescribed for the Cure of a *Diarrhœa*, increase the Disorder: And it too often happens in this Case, that the Physician is misled, to the Neglect of this *little, obscure* Fever, by the *Looseness*, and other *casual* Symptoms, because more *manifest*, and *conspicuous*.

HIPPOCRATES gives us an *Instance* of this Kind, which at once demonstrates the *Obscurity* of this Distemper, and the Justness of our Method of Cure. The Case was this: "About the *Autumnal Equinox*, says HIPPOCRATES, the Son of ERATALAUS was
" taken

“ taken ill of a *Dysentery*, with a Fe-
 “ ver : Neither the sick Person, nor
 “ any about him, for the first *six Days*,
 “ observed this *little Fever*, it was so
 “ low, and *obscure* ; yet there was a
 “ great *Pulsation* of the Temples, or
 “ *temporal Arteries*, and the *Tongue*
 “ was *white*, and his *Drought* was mo-
 “ derate, and he without Sleep. Tho’
 “ the Case continued above forty Days,
 “ yet his *Heat* and his *Tongue*, and his
 “ *Thirst*, persevered in the mentioned
 “ State, and he did not sweat. *Lib. 7.*
 “ *Epidem.*” BELLINI also observes,
 that this *little Fever decreases without*
Sweating ; and that the *Pulse* is always
low, quick, and unequal.

In the Case related by HIPPOCRA-
 TES, we observe, the *obscure Fever* was
 attended with the *Bloody Flux* : This
 was *obvious* while the *principal Disease*
 was very *latent*, and scarcely to be dis-
 cerned, without the strictest Atten-
 tion : And frequent Instances of this
 Kind we meet with in our Practice.

This

This *Febricula*, or *little Fever*, is very often attended with an *Hæmorrhage* or *Bleeding*, from some of the Vessels, as its *casual* Symptom ; and here if *strong*, *styptical*, and *astringent* Medicines are administered, with a View to stop this *Hæmorrhage*, they will constantly increase the Disorder. Whereas the proper Use of *diaphoretical* Remedies, promoting only *insensible Perspiration*, with a small Portion of *Subastringents* mixed with those Remedies, is always found most effectual ; by taking off the Fever itself, and its more conspicuous and *casual* Symptom, the *Hæmorrhage*, at the same Time. An *Hæmorrhage*, when a *casual* Symptom of a *Fever*, is a *Bursting* of the Vessels from the *increased Circulation*, and the acquired *Thickness* of the Blood ; so that all *strong*, *styptical*, and *astringent* Medicines, constantly increase this *Hæmorrhage*, by heightening the *Fever*, and adding to the *Thickness* of the Blood. And in all *Hæmorrhages* attending Fevers

of the FEBRICULA. 81

vers as their *casual* Symptoms, if we be allowed the *Comparison*; the *Fever* acts as the *Hammer*, and the *Lentor* as the *Wedge*. For which Reason our *principal* Regard must always be to the *Fever itself*, rather than to its *casual*, though very *terrible* Symptom, the *Hæ-morrhage*.

The *Febricula*, in some measure, shall often put on the Appearances of *other Fevers*, so as to *imitate* the *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, and *Quartan* Fever, with regard to the *Returns*, very exactly. It shall also, sometimes, invade the Patient without any *Order*, as twice every Day; and sometimes three or four Times a Day; especially after the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Day; bringing with it *Chillinesses*, accompanied with a little Heat: But after these *Chillinesses*, the *Heat* increases, with much *Uneasiness* about the *Præcordia* or *Midriff*, by Fits; which may be considered as one of the *distinguishing Marks* of the *Febricula*. Now, in these *Exacerbations*, when the *Fever* is at the *Height*,

F

we

we sometimes find the *Pulse* high and hard; but, in the *Declension*, the *Pulse* returns to that which is quick, small, and unequal, as at the first; the true *pathognomonic* Sign of the *Febricula*. And we further observe, that those, who are more than ordinary troubled with *Heat* and *Thirst* in the *Exacerbation* of the Fever, are most liable to have greater *Anxiety* coming on by *Inter-vals*: And when the *Pulse* does not, in the *Beginning*, or *Increase* of the Fever, plainly point out to us the *Febricula*; yet, in the *Declension*, the particular small, quick, and unequal *Pulse*, always shews itself: This will ever confirm the Disease to be the true *Febricula*, and will direct us to the proper Practice for Cure. And we shall always find the diligent and accurate Attention to the *Pulse*, of the utmost Consequence in forming our Judgment in this Disease: For though there may be several and very different Symptoms, on Account of the different Tempera-
ture and Constitution of the Body affected; yet the *Pulse*, and *Urine*, but
more

more especially the *Pulse*, will perpetually direct and confirm our Judgment in the Case : And we shall shew from the *Pulse*, *Urine*, and other Marks, agreeing with the Nature of this little, low Fever, by what Means we may distinguish it from the true *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, and *Quartan*, as well as other Fevers, which this *Febricula* so often personates in some Particulars.

The *Febricula*, then, we observe, will often imitate *Intermittents*, whether *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, or *Quartan* ; but this chiefly in regard to the Days of the *Accession* of the Fever ; and only in few other Particulars of those Fevers ; which ought to be carefully remarked ; because the *Febricula* will never yield to the proper Treatment of those *Intermittents*, when genuine : And, as GALEN well observes, *Intermittent Fevers* are not to be distinguished and judged of, merely according to the Days of their *Accession*, but according to all their proper Signs taken together ; we are, therefore, to bear in

84 SYMPTOMS, &c.

our Minds, and compare, the proper and constant Marks of each particular Fever, in order to distinguish the one from the other, and to discover the true Nature of each. Now, when we find the Pulse to be low, quick, and unequal; *præter Febris Rationem*; the Urine crude and pale, though sometimes, indeed, higher coloured and turbid, a Languor and Dispiritedness accompanying; we have then the true characteristic Marks of the *Febricula*: The Pulse too even in the Height of the Fever, shall sometimes be low, quick, and unequal; but it is always so in the Decline. Having thus distinguished, on the Head, and discovered this little Fever, we are readily directed to the proper Administration of diaphoretical Remedies, and RIVERIUS's Draughts, with *Sal. Abs.* &c. By which Medicines, with the Application of Blisters, the keeping quiet, using a due Regimen, &c. we shall be able, in a few Days, to perform the Cure. Whereas, should we be misled by those false Appearances of the Quotidian, Tertian, or Quar-

Quartan Fever, we shall not only fail in performing the Cure, but greatly injure the Patient, and the Repute of Physic at the same Time : Here we ought to be particularly cautious, how we give the *Bark* on Account of these *false Appearances*, or *Exacerbations* of the Fever : The true Method is, as suggested above, to administer *RIVERIUS's saline Draughts*, about once in *eight Hours*, continuing the gentle *diaphoretical* Practice in the intermediate Hours of taking *those Draughts*. And though it may so happen, that the *Febricula* may *sometimes* turn to a true *Intermittent* ; yet, before we venture to give the *Bark*, we must be sure there is a *fair Intermision*, and that the *Paroxysms* do return at *regular, stated Times*, and that the *Fits* go *perfectly* off by *Sweating* ; as also that the Pulse remains *natural* during the Intermision ; and that there be a true *laudable Sediment* in the Urine at the same Time. If these *Precautions* are not attended, the giving the *Bark* in the *Febricula*, where it assumes

the Appearance of *Intermittents*, may be attended with the most *fatal Consequences*.

Hence, we see, how necessary it is rightly to *distinguish* the *proper* Signs and Marks of this *little* Fever, and carefully to recollect the constant and *inseparable* Appearances of the *several* Disorders which this *Febricula* may at Times *personate*, which alone can direct us to a *successful* Practice, and Method of treating this *Febricula*.

Now, the particular Kind of *Pulse* is the *inseparable* and most *distinguishing* Mark of this *little, low, continued* Fever; differing greatly from the *Pulse* in other Fevers, it being *low, quick, and unequal*; and this *little* Fever is attended with no great Heat or Thirst, but a little *Dryness* only, in the Mouth and Lips, with a *Whiteness* of the Tongue; though sometimes indeed the Tongue is *redder* than ordinary, with a *Heat* in the Tongue: And though the *Febricula* may be sometimes accompanied with more than ordinary
Heat

Heat, and Restlessness, and the Pulse in the Height of the Fever higher than ordinary, yet it soon becomes low, quick, and unequal again; the true Index of this little Fever.

When this *Febricula* imitates a common, continual Fever, which it shall oftentimes do, it is *distinguishable* by being *more mild*; with less Thirst and *Restlessness*: Or if the *Inquietude* happens to be greater, or more intense than ordinary, yet this greater Anxiety and *Inquietude* comes on by *Intervals* only, joined with a *Pain* and *Oppression* about the *Præcordia*; the *Pulse*, in the meantime, is *low, quick, and unequal*. And though the *Urine* be *crude, turbid, and various*; yet the *Desire of Drink*, not being adequate to the Signs of *Crudity* in the *Urine*, together with the other Symptoms, plainly demonstrate the Disorder to be the true *Febricula*: And all Evacuations, except by moderate, *diaphoretical Medicines*, promoting *insensible Perspiration*, and *Blisters*, prove hurtful, unless a *gentle Emetic* be indicated

cated in the Beginning, to clear the *Primæ Viæ* : And it is generally observed, that all Medicines which *beat* much, *irritate* and *increase* the Disorder ; and that *Bleeding* and *Purging* bring on *Syncope's*, and *Death*.

Sometimes the *Febricula* shall imitate a *Pleurisy*, by great *Pains* in the *Side*, and about the *Ribs* ; but by a *diligent Examination*, we shall soon find, that *those Pains*, though sometimes *very sharp*, do not agree with the *Pleurisy* ; neither does the *Pulse*, which is here *low*, *quick*, and *unequal* ; and the *Pains*, though violent, come by *Intervals* only ; and there is little or no *Cough* attending, or by *Fits* only. It is farther observable, there is *little* or *no Thirst* ; and the *Breathing* without *acute Pain*, but rather an *Oppression* in the Breathing, and otherwise not much altered : Now, in this Case, *Bleeding* would greatly endanger the Patient ; this being a Disorder which by no means admits of that Evacuation, but we find it readily yields to the gentle volatile and *diaphoretical*

phoretical Practice, Blisters, and Pulv.
Lap. Contr. Sperm. Cet. &c.

We sometimes meet with the *Febricula*, under the *Appearance* of an *Atrophy*, or *universal Consumption*, and *Hætic Fever*. And here, we must carefully recollect the *Antecedents*, and Symptoms accompanying an *Atrophy*, having at the same time, a particular Regard to the *two distinguishing Marks* of the *Febricula*, that is, the *Pulse* and *Urine*, but more especially the *Pulse*. And if, besides, the Patient feels an *Uneasiness ad Præcordia* by *Intervals*; and has an *universal Lassitude* or *Weariness*, with great *Anxiety*, and *Dispiritedness*, by *Fits*; and if, with these Symptoms, the *Pulse* is *constantly low, quick, and unequal*; and the *Urine* *limpid, and pale*; you have then the *true Marks* of the *Febricula*, and may properly proceed to the Use of gentle cordial and *diaphoretical* Remedies, *Blisters*, *nourishing Broths*, and Food of *easy Digestion*; at the same time keeping as quiet as may be. For, should we

we *mistake* this Disorder, and treat it as an *Hætic*, or *universal Atrophy*, with too much *Dilution*, and *refrigerating Medicines*, we should infallibly *injure* the Patient, and greatly *protract* the Cure.

A *Loss of Memory*, and a *Delirium*, is sometimes found attending the *Febricula*. And here, we must carefully *distinguish* in what Manner this *Loss of Memory* and *Delirium*, differ from those *Affections* which are the *Consequence* of other *Fevers*; and how far these *Symptoms* agree with the *Febricula*. Now, in this *little Fever*, we observe, they always happen on the *least Commotion*; and *suddenly intermit*; being attended with great *Anxiety* and *Dispiritedness*; the *Heat* and *Thirst* in the mean time but *little*: Whereas, other *Deliria*, are the *Consequence* only of *acute Fevers*, and the *Pulse* is very hard; and, as Physicians term it, *ferratilis*; contrary to which, in the *Febricula*, it is always *low, quick, and unequal*; and the *Loss of Memory*, and *Delirium*, is wont to come by *Intervals* only. In this Case, the Disorder readily yields to the Practice proper to the *Febricula*. We

of the FEBRICULA. 91

We often find, that the *Febricula*, or little, low, continued Fever; shall personate a very violent Fit of the *Cholic*; but, by enquiring diligently into the State of the Patient, for some Days preceding this seeming *Cholic*; and by examining carefully the *Pulse*, *Tongue*, and *Urine*, we may readily discover the *Febricula*. And whereas *Vomiting* of much *Pblegm*, *Choler*, and other *Humours*, often attend true *Cholics*, yet when only a casual Symptom of the *Febricula*, it is quite otherwise; the Patient then having only a *Nausea* and *vain Reachings*, voiding little, or no *Humours*. Wherefore, if we find the *Pulse*, *Tongue*, *Urine*, &c. agreeing with the *Febricula*, instead of *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *Purging*, and giving strong *Glisters*, we are readily directed to the above Practice, peculiar to this little Fever. Besides which, by injecting emollient *Glysters* often, by way of *Fortus* to the Bowels; these greatly helping the internal *Perpiration*; and by constantly applying warm Cloths, or Bladders with warm Water, often renewed,

newed, to the *external Parts*, where the *Pain* is most perceived; we shall find, those *Cholic-like Symptoms* readily give Way. Whereas, on the contrary, if the Case be *mistaken* for a *true Cholic*, and *Bleeding, strong Glysters, Purges, &c.* be administered, it will sometimes bring on *Death*, and that, even in a *surprizingly sudden Manner*.

Every Woman, *almost*, has *Monthly Discharges*, which continue to return *orderly*, while she continues in *Health*; but, when seized with this *Febricula*, these Evacuations cease; and then this *Stoppage* is too often assigned as the *Cause* of her Disorder; yet, by endeavouring to cure her, by *forcing* this Evacuation, great *Mischief* is often done, without being able to bring on the intended *Evacuation*. The Case likewise is the same in *other Fevers*. For, at such Times, there is a *general Defect* in the *Secretions* from the *Lentor* induced into the Blood; which causes an *Unaptness* in all the *Juices* for being secreted, because of their *acquired Thick-*
ness;

ness; so that *this Stoppage* is really a mere *Symptom* and *Effect* of the *Fever*, the *principal Disease*. And, indeed, we often find *Diseases*, to be *Symptoms* to one another, when either of them is an *essential Disease*. And here, we observe, the *Fever*, and the *Stoppage* its *Symptom*, have one and the same *common Cause*, neither of them requiring an *opposite*, or *contradictory Way* of curing. Hence, we see, how necessary it is, always, accurately to *discover the Disease*, and *its Symptom*. And, in the present Case of the *Febri- cula*, the *particular Kind* of *Pulse* being carefully observed, together with its other *proper Symptoms*; we readily come at the *Knowledge* of the *Distemper*, and are accordingly directed to the mentioned *diaphoretical Practice*, for its Cure.

And it is, indeed, proper to observe, that in those *Fevers* which are accompanied with *this Stoppage*, where there is a *Plenitude*, *Bleeding* will be *absolutely necessary*; but it is quite otherwise

wife with regard to the *Febricula*, in which Disorder it is *exceeding dangerous*; because of the present great *Defect* of *Animal Spirits*; the *universal Flaccidity* of all the *Fibres* of the *Body*, and that there is no *abounding* in the *Quantity* of *Blood*.

Married Women, who are *weak* and *tender*, have often the *Febricula*, attended with the *casual* Symptoms of a *Tension* of the *Belly*, together with a *Stoppage* of their *Monthly Evacuations*: They have also, at the same time, *Nauseas* and *vain Reachings* attendant, and are very *low-spirited*, and *subject* to *faint*: Hence they *falsly* imagine themselves breeding. But, by carefully examining the *Nature* of this *Tension*, and the *Bigness* of the *Belly*, which is generally *greater* than agrees with the *Time* they usually *reckon* from; and is *harder*, and more *painful* than ordinary, especially towards *Evenings*: And further, by carefully observing the *Pulse*, and *Dryness* of the *Mouth* and *Tongue*, &c. we are readily directed to the true
Nature

Nature of the Disorder ; and of Course to the *proper Practice* for the *Febricula* ; and to *this Practice*, these Symptoms readily yield. For, so soon as *insensible Perspiration* is promoted, there is a *Remission* of all *these Symptoms* ; and by persisting a few Days in *this Practice*, Health generally returns ; together with the *natural Evacuation*, in its due Time, in a regular Manner : Whereas, all *other Methods*, and Medicines, only exasperate, and multiply these Symptoms, and prolong the Cure, especially *Bleeding* and *Purging*.

We also observe, that Women of *weak* and *tender* Constitutions, who are at all Times very subject to *this little Fever*, shall be visited with it, while they are *breeding* ; accompanied with very *surprizing* Symptoms, *personating* other Diseases. And to the Neglect of *this little Fever*, a Multitude of *Miscarriages* are intirely owing. And, indeed, all *Diseases* of Women with *Child*, which are not *cognate* to, or arise from the *Pregnancy* itself, are *extremely*

tremely dangerous if neglected, and not remedied before they are brought to Bed; of which HIPPOCRATES has long since forewarned us, and which is too often verified even to this Day: *Si Mulier*, says HIPPOCRATES, *Utero gestans Morbum habuerit non cognatum, in Puerperii Purgatione, perit.* Hence, we see, how necessary it is to use all possible Means to prevent a Miscarriage, where Women with Child have the *Febricula*, or *little Fever*; because this *little Fever* has no *Affinity* to, and is not owing to the *Pregnancy* itself: *Morbos quos secum attulit Pregnatio Partus plerumq; adimit, ii vero, qui nullam habent cum Pregnatione Cognationem, post Partum, graviores solent fieri.* And if these *weak Women* chance to go their *full Time*, and this *little Fever* be neglected, or not properly treated, we constantly observe, that in bringing forth their Children, they have always more *lingering* and *painful Labours*; and afterwards, though they be ever so *safely* delivered, this *little Fever*, as well as *others*, grows *worse*; and
many

many dangerous Symptoms soon come on; *Mulieres quæ Abortum faciunt aut pariunt, dum Febre continuâ afficiuntur, maximo Vitæ periculo laborant.* We also observe, that if weak Women, in Child-bed, having this *Febricula*, or little Fever, chance to rise out of their Beds too soon, they shall be presently seized with great Faintness and Lowness of Spirits. And it is by no Means an uncommon Case, for these weakly Women, neglecting this little Fever, and thus quitting their Beds too early, to die, surprizingly on a sudden, in the early Days of their Child-bed. And even those who escape, frequently fall into various and dangerous Disorders, by this Rashness and Neglect; occasioned by the *Lochia* not doing their Office. Whereas, by keeping quiet in Bed, and using the proper Practice for the *Febricula*, with the Addition of *Sperma Ceti, Lap. Contraërv. Croc. &c.* this little Fever may be removed, and the *Lochia* duly brought on and encouraged: And indeed, the least Error of weakly Women, during the Time of Child-bed, too often proves fatal.

G

Now,

Now, though at this *particular* Time, our *principal* Aim ought always to be directed to the due *Regulation* of the *Lochia*; and to which the *proper* Practice for the *Febricula* eminently leads; nevertheless, many and great Difficulties surround us, in this dangerous and complicated Situation of Affairs, which always exact our *most diligent* Care; not only with regard to the *Disorders* themselves, at this Time attending these *weakly* Women; but also, to the too often *pernicious* Advice of their more *robust* Visitants; who are mighty apt to imagine, that the confining these *tender weak* Women to their Beds, must needs tend to weaken them more; they therefore, *officiously*, advise their getting up *too soon*, promising that they will by that Means, sooner gather Strength. But this *dangerous Rashness*, on the contrary, always *increases* their Disorder, and we have known but too many, who, by getting out of their Beds, and sitting up *too soon*, after their Deliveries, have suddenly died of this *neglected little* Fever. Others again, by this precipitate

eripitate Course, have brought on such dreadful Symptoms, as have been very difficult to remove. To which we may farther add, that many weak Women, labouring with Child, who were before well, have been observed to be immediately seized with the *Febricula*, soon after Delivery; especially, if the Labour has been more than ordinary painful and laborious; occasioned by the then vitiated State of the Blood, and the great Expence of Spirits during the Labour. And therefore, where we can prevail, we are always to be very cautious how we suffer these weak Women, or those who have had difficult Labours, to get up too soon; On the contrary, we ought rather to keep them constantly in Bed, for the Space of ten or twelve Days from the Labour; following the proper Practice for the *Febricula*, with the Addition of *Sperma Ceti*, &c. diligently keeping up a gentle Perspiration, and a due and regular Discharge of the *Lochia*.

Where lying-in Women, by giving
 G 2 into

into the above *hasty Practice*, have brought on this *Febricula*, together with a *Diminution* or *Stoppage* of the *Lochia*, bringing on *sudden Deliriums*; it is observed, that if copious *Bleeding* be administered, or *Blisters* applied to these *weak Women* at this Time (which we fear is too often the Case) with a View to this *particular surprizing Symptom*, the *Delirium*, it generally proves fatal. Whereas, keeping the Persons in *Bed*, and treating them in the *Method* already prescribed (adding of *Sal. Succin.* as well as *Sperm. Cet.* to the *diaphoretical Powders*) at the same time also frequently using proper *Fotus's* to the Parts, and throwing up *emollient Glysters* (which act as *such* on the *Bowels* and *Uterus*) not only brings on a *proper Flow* of the *Lochia*, but happily carries off this *Delirium*: And these *weak Women* thus *affected*, often recover. And, to speak ingenuously, this *Method* is the *only one* we have ever found *available*, in these very *perilous Cases*: For tho' *Blisters* are often very serviceable in other Cases of the *Febricula*; yet, in lying-in

lying-in Women, in the *early* Days after Delivery, they often prove of the *worst* Consequence, by *inflaming* the *Womb*, yet very *tender*, and abounding with *vitiating Blood* and *Humours*, bringing on *Mortifications* and *Death*. For which Reasons, we cannot too earnestly caution the *young* Practitioner against the Use of *Blisters*, in *all* Disorders of *Puerperal* Women, in the *very early* Days of their *Lying-in*; while the Vessels of the *Womb* are thus full, and the *Parts* from whence the *Placenta* was lately separated, so *very tender*, and liable to be injured by the *inflaming caustic* Salts of the *Cantharides*. We have often observed, not without great Concern, many *fatal* Instances attending the Application of *Blisters* at this Time.

We shall often find, that the *Febri- cula* begins with a little *Rigour*, returning every *third* Day, accompanied with *great* Anxiety, and very *acute* and *troublesome* Pains all over the Body; yet the *Pulse*, the *characteristic* Mark

of this *little* Fever, shall be *small, quick,* and *unequal*, even when the Disorder is at the Height; and with these violent Pains there shall be a *Pressure*, and *Strightness ad Præcordia*, with a *Difficulty of Breathing*; and when this Disorder continues for some Days, it is not unusual for the Patients to be taken with a little *Light-headedness*, followed by a *profound Dozing*, so that they shall even lie, seemingly, without *Sense or Motion*. These Symptoms shall come on at every *Accession* of the Fever, and go off again soon of their own Accord; leaving behind a Sort of *Stupor*. In these Cases, observing strictly the *Kind of Pulse*, we have been directed to the *proper diaphoretical Practice* for this *little* Fever, and by the Application of *Blisters*, together with RIVERIUS's *saline Draughts*, a little before the *Accession* of the *Fit*, we have happily found these several Appearances readily give way, and the Patients recover.

This *Febricula* shall also often *perse-*
nate

nate Tertian Fevers very exactly, as to the Day of Accession; and shall be accompanied with various and frequent convulsive Motions, at the Return of every Exacerbation of the Fever. Now here, the Kind of Pulse always attending the Febricula, readily directs us to the Practice recommended above: I mean, the Medicines promoting insensible Perspiration, the applying Blisters, &c. By continuing this Practice a few Days, the Symptoms abate, and the Patient usually recovers.

We sometimes observe the Febricula to take the Type of a Quartan, as to the Days of its Accession, but no otherwise; for the Horror, Heat, and high Pulse are never present; but even in the Increase, and State of the Fever, the Pulse shall be all along small, quick, and unequal, keeping also its same Tenor even in the Remissions, the true distinctive Mark of the Febricula. But, in the Accession of the Fever, the Anxiety, and Oppression ad Præcordia, with a Difficulty of Breathing, (other proper

Marks of the *Febricula*) are observed to be greatest. Now, should the Patient be treated after the *Manner* of a *Quartan*, by Reason of the *Days* of the Accession of the Disorder; it would prove of very *bad Consequence*. We are therefore, at no Rate, to take our *Indications* from the *Accession* of the Disorder every fourth Day, while the other *proper Marks* of a *Quartan* are absent; but, by a diligent Examination of the *Pulse*, &c. we are readily directed to the *proper Practice* for the *Febricula*. And should we treat the Patient otherwise than is here directed, for the Cure of *this Disorder*; we should certainly *protract* the Disease for many Months, and the Patient, perhaps, be *lost* in the End.

In the *Spring Time*, we often observe the *Febricula* taking the Type of of a *Tertian Intermittent*, with regard to the *Days*, and by its *Continuance*, or *ill Treatment*, altering its *Exacerbations* every Day. And we sometimes meet with *daily Exacerbations*, beginning with a *little Chilliness*; which, at Times, shall

shall be *very short*; but, at other Times, shall last *some Hours*, and be succeeded by a *troublesome Heat* coming all over the Body: At the Height of which, the *Thirst* shall be *pretty great*, with a *various Urine*, and the Patient be subject to *faint away* on the *least Motion*. The *Pulse*, in the Beginning, shall be *quick, low, and unequal*; in the *Height* or *Vigour*, it shall be *higher and harder*; but soon returning again to be *small, quick, and unequal*, the true *Index* of the *Febricula*: They shall also, at Times, be afflicted with *very acute Pains* in the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, with *vain Reachings*, voiding but little: They shall, moreover, have great *Oppression ad Præcordia*, and a *Difficulty* in *Breathing*, but by *Intervals* only; from whence, together with the *Kind* of *Pulse*, we are *naturally* directed to the *proper Practice* for the *Febricula*; to which all these Symptoms readily give way. And, whenever we meet with *Exacerbations* accompanying this *Febricula*, whether *regular* and *stated*, or *irregular* and *uncertain*,

uncertain, we constantly find RIVERIUS's Draughts, with *Sal. Absynth.* given a little before the Accession, when regular; and about once in eight Hours when irregular (pursuing the proper diaphoretical Practice in the intermediate Hours) the most effectual Way of treating this little continued Fever, accompanied with these Exacerbations.

We often meet with cancerous Disorders, both latent and manifest, attended with a little symptomatical Fever, and sometimes with the true *Febricula*; and, in these Cases, whatever Means or Medicines are made Use of, little or no Benefit can be expected from them, while the Fever, which associates with them, is neglected; And indeed, the not observing, or disregarding the particular Fever accompanying these Disorders, is, one main Reason why the Patients receive so little Benefit from the usual Means and Medicines administered for their Relief: But the Reason why we are not able to effect a perfect Cure of the
true

of the FEBRICULA 107

true and manifest Cancer, is, I apprehend, because we are not yet arrived to a sufficient Knowledge in the Animal Oeconomy, particularly that Part relating to the Secretions; or else, that a true and manifest Cancer is really, in its own Nature, incurable. For where the true History of a Disease is exactly known, and a right Method of Cure cannot be deduced, it must be, either, because the Animal Oeconomy is not sufficiently understood, so as to give us the true Nature of the Disease; or, that the Disease itself is, in its own Nature, incurable.

It will be observed, that we have all along expressly cautioned the young Physician against Bleeding and Purging, in the Course of this Febricula; as being contrary to the Nature of this Distemper, more especially Bleeding, which has been generally found to be very hurtful, and often fatal. Yet, as Celsus well observes, *Nihil ultra perpetua Præcepta Medicinalis Ars recipit*; so, it may happen, in the Course of this little Fever, that Purging and Bleeding,

Bleeding, judiciously administered, may sometimes prove of Service. For we observe, that when this little Fever has continued long, the giving a little *Rhubarb*, and returning afterwards to the proper Practice for the Fever, much facilitates the Cure. So likewise, when any of the *Viscera* are greatly disordered, or the *Febricula* has for its *Concomitant*, any Symptom indicating Bleeding; it may sometimes be attempted in small Quantities, with Relief. But strong Purges, and large Bleedings especially, we have always observed, to be altogether contrary to the Nature of this little Fever, and therefore very fatal in their Consequences.

Now, as we have remarked above, that a little *Sperm. Cet.* mixed with *Volatile Salts* and *Lap. Contracerv.* &c. is very efficacious in the Cure of all Inflammations; so here, with regard to any accidental Inflammation accompanying this little Fever, giving doubtful Indications for Bleeding; we should rather advise the Use of the above mentioned

Pow-

Powders: As what we have often experienced in this *Febricula*, to be the *safest* and *most effectual Method* of treating these *accidental Symptoms*, without running the *great Hazard* of taking away Blood; especially after the *too careless Manner* in which that Operation is often performed.

But, though we are well assured, from *long Experience*, that taking away Blood is *contrary* to the *Nature* of the *Febricula*, and extremely hazardous; yet, when it takes its Rise from the *injured Viscera*, or happens to be attended with some *casual* and *accidental Symptoms* indicating Bleeding; whereby *Disputes* in *Consultations* may unhappily arise, some very much urging the *Necessity* of Bleeding, and others *fearing*, or altogether *disapproving* it, where this *little Fever* is observed; in these Cases, I say, that *Contentions* may be avoided, and that the Patient may have all *possible Relief*, without running any *Risque* of *Injury*, we beg Leave to refer the Reader

der to our * Rule for the safe administering of *Bleeding* in all doubtful Indications, as it stands published in our late *Compendium*, of *Midwifery*, *Women's*, and *Children's Diseases*. Where we are taught, in what Manner to make the Experiment, without injuring the weak Patient, and with a Possibility of Relief. We have experienced the Safety of it in many and repeated Instances, for a long Course of Years; and the Rule itself is so plain and rational, that we make no Doubt, but every judicious Physician will readily allow the great Expediency of this Practice, in all doubtful Indications: For ourselves, indeed, we are fully convinced, that if this Rule, in these doubtful Indications, was more generally practised, it would prove the saving of many Lives, not only of Persons labouring under this *Febrile Fever*, but also in every other Case, where the Patient is very weak, and the Indication for taking away Blood disputable.

Indeed, to bleed in such Manner, as that

* Art. Obstetric, Compend.

of the FEBRICULA. III

that the *Strength* of the Sick be not *impaired* by it, is a *very excellent Caution*; but how *certainly* to *know* this, *before* Bleeding is performed (for after, it cannot be redressed) is the *Difficulty*; But, by our *Method*, where not only the *contractive Power* of the *Vessels* is *duly considered*, *before* the *least Quantity* of *Blood* be drawn; but also proper *Directions* for proceeding afterwards with *Judgment* are laid down, we are in no *Danger* of *lessening* the *Powers* of the *Faculties* in the *Patient*: Because we can *certainly* judge, even by the taking away of *one Ounce* only of *Blood*, whether *Bleeding* will prove *hurtful* or *beneficial*: And from thence we are directed, either to stop, or to proceed accordingly. And we know not of any *Case*, where there is the *least Indication* for taking away of *Blood*, wherein the *Patient* can suffer, from the *Loss* of *one single Ounce* only.

Having thus endeavoured to discover the *Nature* and *Cause* of the *Febri-cula*, or *little Fever*, and shewn the
Manner

Manner of distinguishing its false Appearances ; and having, at the same time, exhibited the proper Method of treating this Disease, together with its more conspicuous and casual Symptoms ; and likewise furnished the Reader with a Variety of Instances, wherein it appears to assume the Shape of many other Distempers (tho' all yielding to the Practice for the true Febricula) we would hope, that the sending these Observations and repeated Experiences into the World, may not only prove a sufficient Warning and Direction to the young Practitioner, but also to the Patient himself ; as well against the silent Approaches of the Febricula, as the fatal Tendencies of this destructive Illness, when it is either neglected, or improperly treated.

E I N I S.



